

Table 2. Number, incidence rate ¹, median days away from work ² and relative standard errors ³ of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ⁴ to selected parts of body with musculoskeletal disorders⁵ in selected ownerships for Wyoming, 2010

Ownership	Part of body affected	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
private industry	All Selected Parts	780	43.5	13	6.7
private industry	1 Neck- Including Throat	30	1.4	14	22.3
private industry	10 Neck- except internal location of diseases or disorders	30	1.4	14	22.3
private industry	2 Trunk	540	30.1	9	7.2
private industry	21 Shoulder- including clavicle- scapula	190	10.4	19	9.7
private industry	23 Back- including spine- spinal cord	280	15.4	8	8.5
private industry	231 Lumbar region	230	12.6	8	9.1
private industry	232 Thoracic region	40	2.0	8	18.8
private industry	24 Abdomen	50	3.1	14	15.7
private industry	245 Intestines- peritoneum	40	2.0	20	18.8
private industry	2450 Intestines- peritoneum- unspecified	40	2.0	20	18.8
private industry	25 Pelvic region	20	1.0	9	26.9
private industry	3 Upper extremities	110	6.2	88	11.7
private industry	31 Arm(s)	50	3.0	88	15.9
private industry	311 Upper arm(s)	40	2.3	88	17.7
private industry	32 Wrist(s)	50	2.7	36	16.5
private industry	4 Lower extremities	90	4.9	13	12.9
private industry	41 Leg(s)	80	4.4	19	13.4
private industry	412 Knee(s)	70	4.1	19	13.8
private industry	8 Multiple Body Parts	20	1.0	30	26.3
local government	All Selected Parts	170	52.0	7	5.7
local government	2 Trunk	120	34.6	7	6.6
local government	21 Shoulder- including clavicle- scapula	20	6.3	8	14.1
local government	23 Back- including spine- spinal cord	80	24.8	5	7.6
local government	231 Lumbar region	60	17.0	5	9.0
local government	232 Thoracic region	30	7.5	4	13.0
local government	3 Upper extremities	20	6.7	16	13.7
local government	4 Lower extremities	30	8.2	14	12.5
local government	41 Leg(s)	20	7.1	14	13.4
local government	412 Knee(s)	20	6.8	14	13.7
state government	All Selected Parts	50	37.8	10	12.4
state government	2 Trunk	40	29.0	10	14.0
state government	21 Shoulder- including clavicle- scapula	20	11.4	81	22.0
state government	23 Back- including spine- spinal cord	20	14.4	4	19.6
state government	231 Lumbar region	20	11.2	4	22.2

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:
 $(N / EH) \times 20,000,000$ where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

³ Relative standard errors are a measure of the sampling error of an estimate. Sampling errors occur because observations are made on a sample, not on the entire population. Estimates based on the different possible samples of the same size and sample design could differ. Relative standard errors less than 0.05 are not shown.

⁴ Days away from work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁵ Includes cases where the nature of injury is: sprains, strains, tears; back pain, hurt back; soreness, pain, hurt, except back; carpal tunnel syndrome; hernia; or musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is: bodily reaction/bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting; overexertion; or repetition. Cases of Raynaud's phenomenon, tarsal tunnel syndrome, and herniated spinal discs are not included. Although these cases may be considered MSD's, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, December 07, 2011